POLITICAL INFORMATION.

OF THE IMPORTANCE AND DUTY OF THE MINORITY,

The first duty of a minority is to become A minority is just as likely to be right as a majority; and if it is, and if it persists constitutional policy, and to meet their oppments in argument before the people, rightly instructed, always favor the right. The long course of the anti-slavery discussion showed this. The first anti-slavery men were not practical politicians, but moralists; they demanded immediate and unconditional emancipation, beca se slavery was unjust, and injustice ought at men had but little direct influence on appeal was that the Constitution forbade interference with slavery where it existed. What they did was to advertise to the people, with wonderful courage and per tinacity, the monstrous wickedness of slavery. The political leaders of the mi however, seized their oportunity, and at the auspicious time tamed a policy upon the slavery question which was both practical and constitutional. - They said, We will not touch slavery in the states where it exist-tnat would be unconstitutions; but we demand that it shall not people; and as it was both right and practic al, and constitutional, and as the mi- all parties. nority possessed very able leaders, who freely met their opponents in public debite in time they achieved a perfectly legiti mate political victory. A minority is contemptible, and must

fail, when it has neither principles nor policy to oppose to the majority; but relies upon abuse of its opponents, or mere criticism of the majority's blunders. For in such a case, unless the majority is extraordinarily corrupt or inefficient, the people, seeing no principles at issue, will condone its offences, and maintain it in power, out of a conservati e spirit which is one of the most valuable qualities in a free people. Nor are they wrong in this; for if the minority have no satisfactory policy or principles to offer, their struggle is merely one for place or office, with which the people have but little sympa-

In general, inefficiency is mare quickly resented by the people in their rulers than corruption, unless that assumes the dimensions of mere vulgar robbery, like Tweed's a minority to the Ame, cople is against injustice; and a party in power may lote an election, and find itself suddenly deserted by its strongest friends among the people, on such an issue as that called the Portland Gag Law, which was believed to attack the liberty of the press. A strong and able minority is a very important part of a legislative body. Its

office there is to examine and criticise the propositions and acts of the party in power; to ridicule its blunders: and to lance is to make the party in power more careful in administration and legislation, and thus to benefit the country; and its second effect is to rally to its side the most independent and ablest members of the majority, and thus-if the majority is inefficient or corrupt-to prepare the people's

minds for a change at the elections. But, on the other hand, where a legislative minority lacks ability and statesmanship, and offers a merely factious or trivial opposition, it is very apt to fall into contempt with the people, and to injure its own prospects of political success.

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

SUMMARY OF COGITATIONS AND OPINIONS. The Baptist Union reads this lesson to some in its own church connection which may well be commended to others secta-

PROPAGATION .- "How can doctrines be tist dectrine," 'our sentiments," 'our doc-trines," leans toward eecle-iasticism, tradi-tion man's leadership with party as tion, man's leadership. We are always in to a fraction of it. danger there. Any truth loses power by being degraded from its position as the doctrine of Christ to that of the doctrine of a sect, "our doctrine," "Baptist doctrine." The common use of such terms indicates a degree of apostacy. The truth

The New York Observer, more than any paper we see is exercised upon the questo the subject, From the close of its se-

cond article we quote. It is important for Americans to observe that at any time, when events might give ed States might be cound by the higher allegiance to unite in an effort to establish a monarchy, to erect the Church us so authority may compel every Catholic to hope that as many of them as is possible, unite in any effort to abrogate all the provisions of the American Constitution, since rest on the side of independent judgment, it is no more treason to maintain papal claims to supreme civil authority under without reference to party lines. the American Constitution than it is to !. nature of the claim set up by all its defen which, next to honesty the present Senate ders in the point for Americans to comprehend, to consider, and if need be to

The Christian at Work, earnestly calls calls on the President to appoint "a day of prayer in consideration of the long-continued fluoncial depression of the country and the suffering of all classes therefrom.

believe we interpret the thought of a numberless multitude of our citizens when we say that no human wisdom is competent for this work, and that He who made the nations is the only source of relief. Let

the President appoint a last! The Methodist is still disscussing the reation which Methodist Bishops bear to the In as erting its principles, and if its leaders general Conference, a claim of independ are able enough to frame a practical and ence having recently been set up for them much to its alarm. One of its recent arguments is as follows :

There is, however, in our Church a sepa rate and sufficient reason for the subordination of the bishops (or executive) to the General Conference (or legislature), in the fact that they exercise by appointment the tunction of presenting ministes to all any price to be removed. These excellent Methodist pulpits. This is an enormous power, and in order to render the use of it practical politics -for the answer to their sate, our fathers took great pains to make the subjection of the episcopacy to the General Conference so plain as to be beyand dispute. Kings have been patrons of pulpits, and so have noblemen, and so have learned universities, but our bishops have concentrated in their hands a patronage which is without a parallel in all Protestanism. To make them independent would be suicide; we may be assured that the General Conference will never surrender its powers as patron, especially now as the laity are constituent members of that body. As our law has thus far been understood be extended to the territories, which are the bishops administer this patronage as controlled by the Federal Government." the agents of the General Conference, with With that policy they appealed to the a quick and immediate amenability to it; and this is the only safe arrangement for

But this able and excellent journal in a a patriotic and statesmanlike manner, as aspects of our National Senate, as follows:

"The Senate of the United States has the House. Practically, it has proved to the affairs of others. be more changeable. Members of the House come and go more frequently than As the moon, when those of the Senate, but the body as a whole preserves the same general traits _ so the face of the loved one, whether presente is a very different kind of a ent or absent, controls the tides of the soul. body from what it was in the days of Clay and Webster and Calhoun -different from what it was when Douglass led it -different from what it was during Mr. Lincoln's administration.

Before the Slavery question became predominant, we were proud to call our Senate the most dignified body in the world-Its leading members were looked up to in New York; but the strongest appeal of represented a principle, and gave himself with worthipful reverence. Each of them up to its advocacy with all the earnestness of which he was capable. Esch had him honestly and with an enthusiasm of which he was quite worthy. As the slavery question rose, our statesmen ranged themselves for or against a single principle. On one side it was not a noble one, but still the question was one of public policy, and commanded support or opposition on power; to scrutinize its expenditures; to public grounds, without immediate referexpose its inefficiency, its usurpations of ense to personal interest. The names of expose its inefficiency, its usurpations of chose who in the Senate represented the oppose all attempts at bad legislation. opposition to slavery are mong the most

Where a minority is strong in votes, and precious inheritances of our history. They has able leaders, the first effect of its vigicelled. They gave ing the war, and kept the mind of the country fixed on the one great question, to the practical exclusion of all others.

It became a habit with the people to look to the 'main question" only. The babit lasted after the occasion which had origi nated it, passed away. The "main ques tion had gradually lost its importance, but public men have still been regarded according to the positions they once occupied towards it; with too little reference to their fitness to deal with other questions, or to their personal character. Hence, as other matters than the original issues of the rebellion and reconstruction have come up to claim attention, the Senate has ceased to appear at an advantage and is begining to appear very much at a disadvan-

tage- The men who were fairly fitted to to the old work do not prove so competent to perform the new tasks that are allotted to them. The judgment which enabled them to decide promptly, correctly and independently, when the question was of a war measure, fails them when they are callpropagated among Pedobaptists?" was the ed upon to act on peace measures. Many question at the Baptist Ministers' Confer of them seem to have lost their own minds rence yesterday. One specker uttered an and become slaves of the caucus. The deexceedingly weighty and precious truth votion which was once so admitably given put up in this city. which was: "We should labor to dissemi- to the country, and to the party which at nate the doctrine." The talk about "Bap- one time represented it, is now given to the

Public men are not now impelled to lav down personal arms in the face of an absorbing public peril; their personal ambitions insist upon being satisfied. Their weaker nature asserts itself. Many of them are believed to be seeking self ad may be held and taught, but it is wrongly vancement at the expense of the public held—the spirit is defection. good, some are openly charged with corruption

If we may judge from recent elections, the character of the Senate is about to be tion of the civil allegiance of Roman Cath- the character of the better, Eviolics, as affected by the new dogma of dently the idea is working its way into the Infallibility. All Europe is stirring in electoral bodies that the new questions the matter, but America, thus for, has which are arising require new men to meet maintained a calmness which betokens no them, and that the personal character of sense of danger. The Observer evidently second rate importance. The right of infeels called upon to do what it can to dependent judgment has been asserted. arouse the nation from this security, giving with satisfactory results, in one, or two legita leading articles for the three past weeks islatures. The new Senators are men of to the subject. From the close of its se r of those of their supporters, we judge that some of them intend to prefer the public good to that of themselves or of the chief of the party-which is no small gain. an occasion, every Catholic in the Unit. The Senator elect from Michigan declares that he will avail himself on all proper occasions of the liberty of supporting or op posing measures upon their merits, accord preme over the State, or to place all edu-ing to his convictions of right, and with cational institutions under ecclesiastical reference to the interests of the whole control. In fact, as Dr. Newman intimates, country. There is pressing need in the as to the English Catholics, the Pope's Senate of men who will do this, and we

We speak particularly of but one of the maintain allegiance to or National Govern- new Senators-Andrew Johnson, of Tennes ment under our State Censtitutions. When see. We join the country in congratule. ther there is any danger that such a claim tions upon his return, which seem nearly may be maintained in our country is irrele unanimous. He has his faults, but he is vant, and the suggestion should not be honest, and is not afraid. He is hard-heada lowed by political artifice to blind ed, but his obstinacy is for what he thinks American patriots and Christians. The is right; and firmness is the quality in

DEATH LOSING ITS TERRORS.

son of a cl rgyman in the west of England went out on the beach for a ramble in search of seawerds. Pursuing his walk unconscious of all but his immediate ob the suffering of all classes therefron.

Labor and capital, agriculture, merebandise, michanium, clemoc, art, and religious motion attainated rows most stallandorly. In winter I cover the rows with horse manure, at the flowed is, and he was inclosed by another and a large of the state of th

Our Carcanet IT SEVER PAYS.

It never pays ! to fret and growl When fortune seems our foe ; The better bred will push shead And strike the braver blow. For luck is work. And those who shirk Should not lament their doom, But yield the play, And clear the way, That better mea have room.

It never pays! to wreck the health In drudging after gain; And he is sold who thinks that gold Is cheapest bought with pain. An humble lot, A cosy cot Has tempted even kings,

For station high. That wealth will buy, Not oft contentment brings. It never pays! a blunt refrain

Well worthy of a song, For age and youth must learn this truth, That nothing pays that's wrong. The good and pure Alone are sure To bring prolonged success, While what is pight In Heaven's sight Is always sure to bless.

Death and to morrow are never here they are either not come or gone. Many minds are mamoth caves, all under- GUANO, BONE DUST, &c., ground and unlighted but by touches of

selfishness and passion. It isn't enough that men and women well as christian spirit, discourses on the should be of the true metal; they should also be well tempered.

Every man has in his own life follies undergone several considerable changes of enough, in his own mind troubles enough character within the last thirty years. The in the performance of his duties deficienoretically, it is a more permanent body than cies enough without being curious about As the moon, whether visible or invisi-

bie, has power over the tides of the ocean so the face of the loved one, whether pres-If you your lips Would keep from slips, Five things observe with care :-

Of waom you speak.

After Dinner.

And how, and when, and where.

A wife was enjoined by the doctor to give her husband all the delicacies she could procure, as there was no prospect a strong band of followers, who supported of his recovery. Sand the loving spouse Then what's the use of wasting dainty bits upon him, if they won's cure him.

ASK MAMMA .- "I should be glad to accommodate you," said an Iowa damsel to whom a young Bostonian had proposed but I am partially engaged already There's ma, though, who's only thirty five and wishes to .narry again, and I think she is just now without an engagement. The young man took the next train

A corn extractor that has never been

An intolerable bore having talked a friend nearly out of his senses, finally struct out on the "oyster," which he called one of the most remarkable specimens of reative wisdom extant;" when his friend interrupted him, and "closed the debate" with the exclamation-"the ovster! Ah. knows when to shut up!"

A sailors wife had just received intell? gence that her husband had perished at sea. She was visited by a neighbor who sympafear that she would be poorly off. will I," said the widow; but he did all he could for me-he's saved me the expense

One of the most ingenious advertise ments issued at San Francisco, during last ummer, was the following:

Ice, Ice, Ice, If you want it pure and n) At a reasonable pr Follow no new dev But send to me in a tri

for I have the largest and best stock ever

"Why Jimmy," said one professiona beggar to another, 'are you going to knock off already? It's only two o'clock "No, you mutton-head," responded the other, who was engaged in unbuckling his orutch; I'm only going to put it on the low can beg all day on the same leg, do

STRAWBERRIES FOR MARKET.

The discussion of strawberries is always in season, whether the fruit he or not. writer in the Country Gentleman, who for several years has raised strawberries, gives the following account of his method of cultivation. The "Walson" still bears the palm for a profitable market berry.

"The first essential to success is a clean, rich soil. This crop, like any other, in or-der to pay, must be kept perfectly free of weeds. It soil is employed which is foul with weeds or their seeds, the extra labor and expense required to remove them will use up the profits. I should prefer setting them on ground that has had thorough cultivation the previous year. Corn is good crop to precede berries. If they are desired to be extra carly, the more stone in the soil the better. This fact is not gener ally known. The earliest berries in market weer those grown on soil where small stones were so plenty that it was difficult to find earth to cover the roots of the plant when setting out. Plant in the Spring by all mesons, as soon as the soil works mellow. Use plants of the previous season's growth. My way of setting plants is much more easy and speedy than that pursued by many. I first furrow out the ground with a one horse plough, in rows three or three and a half feet apart. I then drop the plants in the furrows about a foot or sixteen inches apart. I then go along the furrows and set the plants. This requires about three motions for each plant. Taking the plant in one hand, a push of dirt with the other, and a slight pressure, does the business. After a little practice a good active hand will set plants in this way rapidly, and not one out of a hundred will die.

The only tool I use in cultivating are one-borse cultivator and boes. Most writers say, 'cut the runners off.' I do not. I think that the extra size of berries grown in sneet to the cheapest. All styles and qualities hills does not compensate for the labor of keeping runners out and the loss of quantity. Besides, I want most of the plants which the runners make, to set in the Spring. I have tried both methods, and find matted rows most satisfactory. In winter I cover the rows with horse manure;

PRICES. AUCTION

ALL OUR STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods. Will Positively be sold at

AUCTION PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

As the Stock must be sold by April 1st.

E. ELVERSON & CO.,

Mag-25-bum.

767 BROAD STREET, near Bank-St.

JOHN A. MILLER,

OATS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, NO. 449 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, FARM IMPLEMENTS. AGRICULTURAL TOOLS. SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

CORN, HAY GENERAL AGENT FOR THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, & FIXTURES: BULLARDS. IMPROVED PATENT HAY TEDDER, and the PHILA-DELPHIA LAWN MOWER.

Manufacturer of Rustic Work

MERINO UNDERWEAR

ADIES' GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Ladies' and Children's White Aprons, HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. RIBBONS, TIES, GLOVES, CORSETS. A complete assortment of

FANCY GOODS

at the Lowest Possible Prices W. V. SNYDER & CO.

727 and 729 Broad Street NEWARK, N. J.

TO THE LADIES. Mrs. J. W. HAWN 771 & 273 Broad Street.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS. Germantown Yarns, Working and Emb Canvass, Emb. Slippers, Cushion and

Chair Patterns. yes, the oyster is a glorious fellow! He, Underwear for Ladies & Children Fresh lot of

Double Ball Fringe, all shades, at 55c. per yard.

REAL GUIPURE LACES, an elegant assortment, 2 in. wide, at \$1.00 YAK LACE An immense lot of Yak Laces, from 12cts. per yard, up. Passementeries, Beaded Gimps & Fringes

in great variety and at low prices. FULL LINE CORSETS. Handsome Emb. Corsets, 53 Bones, \$1.25 BONNET VELVETS Handsome Black Silk Velvets from \$2 per yard up. Also a full line of all the lead-

ing shades. BASH RIBBONS. In all varieties and shades, an elegant arti cle, all silk, 7 in. wide, for 65c. and 85c. ELT HATS IN ALL SHAPES & COLORS A novelty in the way of LINEN TIDIES AND MATS.

A large and complete assertment of Milliman and Fanct Goods, Holsent Gloves, &c which we offer to the public at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BARRETTS, PALMER & HEAL, DYEING

Cleansing Establishment BRANCH OFFICE 451 BROAD ST. (UP-

TOWN) OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL HOTEL. Closed at 8.30 P. M., except Saturday and Menday evenings until 9 P. M. LADIES' DRESS & FANCY GOODS, CLEAN-ED OR RE-DYED HANDSOMELY

in all the Fall and Winter shades of Garnet, Deblia, Maroon, Navy Blue, Bronz., Green, Plum, &c. Also Dress Goods Shawls, Cleaks, &c.— beautifully dyed in black MOURNING

Gents Clothing Clemed and Pressed in 3 days.
Also Dyed in Brown, Dark Blue, Navy Blue,
Blue Black, Dallah, and Black, handsomely in
ne week.
Kid Gloves cleaned 10c per pair, in 3 days.
Lace Curtains and Holtand Shades handsomely cleaned and refinished.

THE BIG BOOT. CAWLEY & STRYKER'S.

489 BROAD STREET, NEWARK,

Next door to A. Grant, Jr., & Co's Dry Good Store, and examine their large stock of Boots and Shoes, suited to the Spring trade, from the chesp as the chespest.

SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT

Baldwin & Meeker, HOUSE FURNISHERS

464 BROAD STREET, near M. & E. R. R

Have a full Stock of WALNUT & ENAMELED

Chamber Suits, SOFAS, CHAIRS, EXTENSION, SQUARE ning. AND LEAF TABLES BRUSSELS. INGRAIN AND STAIR CAR-PETING. RUGS, MATS,

OIL CLOTHS. STOVE

PATTERNS &c ENAMELED Table and Rubber NurseryCloth

CHINA, GLASS, WOOD, SILVER PLATED and TIN WARE. A line of fine

COAL HODS. FLOWER STANDS. FIRE SETTS.

STAND & LAMPS, Lanterns and Trimmings, FEATHERS, MATTRASSES & BEDDING

STADLKIL DAY STORES MODILIA Goods delivered free

New York

J. SUSSE, LADIES' AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods, 233 GREENWICH STREET, one door above Barclay. NEW YORK.

Angel & Blake Manufacturing Company

HOME COMFORT. UNION STEAM AND

WATER HEATING APPARATUS. The best and Simplest Steam Heater in use. FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS. Low and High Pressure Steam and other Heating

BLAKE'S PATENT BASE BURNING BOIL. ERS and VERTICAL TUBE RADIATORS. Whittingham's Patent Boilers; Steam Pumps, FURNACES, STOVES, RANGES &c.

We can refer with confidence to several gen-demen in Bloomfield and Montelair, whose uses are furnished with our apparatus. PERFECT SATISFACTION SECURED. Mr. WM. P. LYON, editor of the GARRTTE, will ermit the one in his homestead to be inspected. House Beating is our specialty.

ARCHER & PANCOAST Manufacturing La.,

Designers and Manufacturers of Artistic GAS FIXTURES,

and Importers of FRENCH BRONZES

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS 67 GREEN STREET.

48, 70, 72 WOOSTER STREET. above Broome. IIV YIII

IOHN H. BOSCHEN & BROTHER WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Flour, Feed & Croceries ALSO, PURE RYE and

BARLEY COFFEE,

SHERIFF'S SALE. - No. 5. In Chancery of New Jersey. Between the Newark

mortgaged premises. By virtue of the above stated writ of fleri facias, to me directed, I shall expose flera facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public wendue, at the Court for sale at public vendue, at the Court third day of February next, at two o'clock, day of February next, at two o'clock P. M., P. M., all that tract or parcel of land all that tract or parcel of land and premis and premises, situated in the township of es, situated in the township of Bloomfield, Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey: Essex county, New Jersey. hundred and twenty (220) feet from the hundred and eighty (180) feet from the to secure a part of the purchase money, JAMES PECKWELL,

Sheriff. Newark, N. J., Dec. 22, 1874.

Mehrhof and Pailip Mehrhof vs. Henry C. ing, owner. General and Special. Fi. Fa. mortgaged premises.

in Case on Lien.

for sale by Public Vendue, at the Court Essex county, New Jersey: House in Newark, on Tuesday the twenty-

JAMES PECKWELL. Newark, N. J., Dec. 22, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE -Essex County Cir-Mehrhof and Philip Mehrhot, vs. Henry C. Spalding, builder, and Augustus f. Morris, Case on Lien.

General and Special. Fi. Fa. in facias to me directed I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Newark on W. Underhill and Abby W. Unative of lock P. M., all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situated in the derivative of the above stated with of sale types. Stephen W. Underhill and Abby W. Underhill, Executors, &c., vs. Henry C. Spalding, builder, and Augustus I Merris, own-General and Special. Fr. Fa. in Case

Bloomfield, Essex Courty New Jersey. with the southwesterly line of Crown st .; thence running southwesterly and at right angles with Crown street ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with Crown street aforesaid; thence slong the same southerstery two hundred and twelve feet to and at right angles to Crown street ninety the place of beginning. Being a part of the fect to the said line of Crown street and thence northwesterly along the said line of

Crown street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

TAMES PECKWELL. Sheriff
Newark, N. J. Dec. 19, 1874.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 22, 1874. SHERIFF'S SALE -E-sex Circuit Court vs. Joseph P. Hague, builder, and Henry Ward, owner. Fr. fa. &c., in case of lien. By virtue of the above stated writ of fiera facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty third day of February next, at two o'clock premises situated in the the township of Pi. fs. in case on flen. Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey. Beginning on the southerly side of said Monroe place or Division street five hundred and fifty feet easterly from the south easterly corner of the said Monroe place or Newark, N J. Jan. 19th 1873. Division street and Park place and also two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner of iand of John II, Randall on said Monroe place or Division street. Thence running easterly along said Monroe place or Division street fifty feet; thence southor Division street fifty feet; thence southerly at right angles with said Monroe place or Division street one hundred and fifty stands adjourned untai Tuesday, the second day of March next, at two o'clock p. m. at the or Division street one hundred and fifty day of March next, at two o clock p. feet; thence westerly and parallel with Court House, in the City of Newark.

JAMES PECKWELL, Sheriff said Monroe place or Division street fifty with said Monroe place or Division street fifty feet; thence northerly and at righ angles with said Monroe place or Division

of beginning. Being known as lot No. 9.

JAMES PECKWELL, Newark, N. J., Dec 22d, 1874.

street one hundred and fifty feet to said

Monroe place or Division street and place

SHERIFF'S SALE.—No. 4. In Chancery of New Jersey. Between the Newark Pate: Leather Co., compiles, and John Fogarty and al., def'ts. Fr fa., for sale of

nortgaged premises. By virtue of the above stated writ of 37 Please Street, fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty third day of February next, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situated in the township of

Bloomfield Essex county, New Jersey:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Race street distant easterly two hundred feet from the southerstry corner of Franklin and Race streets; running thence southerly and parallel with Franklin street one hundred and twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Race street twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Race street and thence weaterly side of Race street one hundred and and twenty feet to the southerly side of Race street twenty feet; thence weaterly slong the southerly side of Race street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; being a part of the same premises conveyed the improvement of the same premises conveyed the more manual to the Royal Russia.

HERIFF'S SALE .- No. 3. In Chancery of New Jersey. Between the New-Patent Leather Co., compl'ts, and John ark Patent Leather Co., compl't, and John

Fogarty and al , del'ts, Fi fa., for sale of Fogarty and al., del'ts. Fi. Fa., for sale of mortgaged premises. By virtue of the above stated writ of House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the 23d

Beginning at a point on the southerly Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Race street d'stant easterly two side of Race street distant easterly one southeasterly corner of Frankhn and Race southeasterly corner of Frankhin and Race street; running thence southerly and streets running thence southerly and parparallel with Franklin street one hun- allel with Franklin street one hundred and dred and twenty (120) het; thence easter twenty (120) het; thence easterly and parity and parallel with Rice street twenty allel with Race street twenty (20) feet; allel with Race street twenty (20) feet; (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel thence northerly and paral cl with Franklin with Franklin street one Lundred and street one hundred and twen'y (120) feet twenty (120) feet to the southeasterly side to the southerly side of Race street twenty of Race street twenty (20) feet to the point (20) feet to the point or place of biginning; or place of beginning; being a part of the being a part of the sa ne premises conveyed same premises conveyed to the said John to the said John Fogarty by your orators Fogarty by your orators by deed of even by deed of even date with said mortgage, date with said mortgage which was given which was given to secure a part of the

purchase money. Newark, N. J., Dec. 22d, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE. -Essex County Circuit Court (1) Nicholas Mehrhof, Peter Scery of New Jersey. Between the Newask Patent Leather Co., compl't, and John Spalding, builder, and Edward H. Spald- Fogarty and al., del'ts. Fi. ia., for sale of

By virtue of the above stated writ of Stephen W. Underhill and Abby W. Un- fiera facias, to me directed, I shall expose derhill and Edward H Spalding, owner. for sale by public vendue, at the Court General and Special. Fi. Fa., in Case on House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the 23d da of February next, at two o'clock, P. M., By virtue of the above stated Writ of all that tract or parcel of land and prem-Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose ises, situated in the township of Bloomfield

Beginning at a point on the southerly third of F. bruary next, at Two o'clock, side of Race street, distant easterly one P.M., all that Tract or Parcel of Land and hundred and sixty (160) feet from the Premises, situated in the Township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

Beginning in the southwesterly line of lel with Franklin street one hundred and Crown street at a point distant righty feet twenty (120) feet; thence easterly and pareasterly from the intersection of the south | nilet with Race street twenty (20) feet; easterly line of Lake street with the south- thence northerly and parallel with Prackwesterly line of Crown street; thence run lin street one hundred and twenty (120). ning southwesterly at right angles with feet to the southerly side of Race street and Crown street ninety feet, thence southerly thence westerly along the southerly side of and parallel with Crown street twenty Race street twenty (20) feet to the point or feet; thence northeasterly towards and at place of beginning; being a part of the right angles to Crown street ninety feet same premises conveyed to the said John and thence along the said line of Crown Fogarty by your orators, by deed of even street twenty feet to the place of begin- date with said mortgage which was given to secure a part of said purchase money.

JAMES PECKWELL.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 22, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE. In Chancery of New Jeracy. Between The Mutual Life Insur-ance Company of New York; compi't and William P. Lyon et als, deft's. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Seil

Jersey. First Tract-Beginning on the northwesterly By virtue of the above stated writ of fleri factus, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuestay, the twentern one hundred and ninety feet thence southwesterly one hundred and ninety feet to Washington at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuestay, the twentern washington the same north fifty and ty-third day of February next, at Two o'clock P.M., all that tract or parvel of land and premises, situated in the township of Bloomfield, Essex Courty, New Jersey. Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

Beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of Crown street one hundred feet
distant southeasterly from the intersection
of the southeasterly line of Lake street
with the southwesterly line of Crown st.;

dated January J, 1899, and recorded in Book F.

14,188 of deeds for Essex County, to William P.
Lyon. Second Tract—Beginning on the northside avenue thence northwesterly along said
Hillside avenue four hundred and ninety five
feet more or less (74 chains); thence northwester y two hundred and tweive feet more of less; thence southwesterly four hundred and seventy six and a half feet more or less to Wash-

the place of beginning. Being a part of the premises described in a deed from C. G. and R. Dunacomb to said Wm. P. Lyon, dated Feb. 14, 1874, recorded in book O. 15,109 of deeds for

SHERIFT'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey-Between David Torrens et als., complainant and sohn Levy et als. de endants. omplainant and John Levy et als. de eacher fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

The sale of property in the above stated case stands adjourned until Tuesday the 16th day of February next, at two o'clock P.M., at the Court House in the City of Newark

JAMES PECK WELL.

Sheriff.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 19, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Essex County Circuit Scourt.—Christopher Matthews and John Spence vs. Henry C. Spaiding, builder, and al Fi. In case on iten.

The sale of property in the above stated case stands adjourned until Tuesday the 16th day of February next at two o'clock P.H., at the Court House in the city of Newark.

JAMES PECKWELL,

Newark, N. J., Peb. 2, 1875. SHERWF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey-Between John Newland, com pit, and Mason Loumis and al. del'ts, Fl. fa. for

and Masson Louinie and al. del'ts, Fl. fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

The sale of property in the above stated case stands adjourned until Thomasy, the second day of March next, at two o' lock P. M. at the Court House in the city of Newark.

JAMES PR. EWELL, Shorts.

Newark, N. J. Feb. 2, 1873. LYON & AMES,

NEW YORK CITY. Our business is divided into three depart

ments, to wit: STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

the southerly side of Race street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; heirg a part of the same premises conveyed to the said John Fogarty by your orators by deed of even date with said mortgage, which was given to secure a part of the pattern to order. We make books of any pattern to order in the best manner known make to order. We make books of any pattern to order in the best manner known to the trade, and never fall of giving sat-